

TUESDAY, MARCH 19, 1745.

## REMARKS on the Trade to Africa: By an American Planter.



THE Importance of the African Trade to this Nation, the Encroachments of the French in Africa, and the Danger we are now in of losing that Trade, are now so well known, that there needs nothing to be said on those Heads.

The Question then will be, What is most necessary to be done to revive, secure, and extend this Trade?

It must be, by giving proper Encouragements to the African Company of England to maintain their Forts and Settlements, and to support their Credit and Interests with the several Powers in the Inland Countries of Africa.

This will enable them to support a Competition in Inland Trade with Foreign Nations, which separate any Nation, without a Company settled there, cannot do.

As to this Trade, in any Shape, will not answer; our Rivals in the same Trade exempt the French from Taxes, and grant Bounties, and Subsidies; Dutch, to the Amount of 25,000 l. Sterling per Annum, and the French, to the Amount of 30,000 l. Sterling per Annum, and upwards: And therefore any Tax which Traders to Africa, would give such an Advantage to our Foreign Rivals, as need not be any farther explained; and the ill Consequences that would follow would not end in Africa, but would also reach all Plantations in America.

The Aid lately granted to the Company of 10,000 l. per Annum, will not enable them to keep their Forts and Settlements in Repair, and much less in a proper defence. It will take at least 30,000 l. or 40,000 l. per Annum, to enable the Company to keep them as they ought to be; and above Three times 30,000 l. were the Bids of the Government, without an African Company.

Such a Trading Company can make Alliances, and keep the Help of their Inland Trade with the African Nations, which cannot be done by separate and temporary Traders, or by the Officers of the Government; and ought not to be allowed to trade at all, on any Account. And, of Consequence, where there are more Enemies, there will be a better Strength, and fewer Enemies.

The Company has for several Years declined importing Negroes into the Plantations, contenting themselves with selling, to such as have applied for them, at a high Price upon the Coast of Africa. By which the separate British Traders have very great Advantage; being at Liberty, if they please, to purchase Negroes of the Company, and so meet with quick Disposal (the Life of the Guinea Trade); or to range along the Coast, and buy where, and of whom they will.

The Planters in America will be supplied cheaper, with healthier Negroes, by Means of such Dispatch, and Voyages; as the Negroes will not be so subject to Disorders contracted in long Voyages, which carry them off, after they are purchased by the Planters.

It is to be observed, that Negroes from the Gold Coast and Whydah, by far exceed those of Calabar, Angola, and Gambia; as the former are robust and used to work and live hard in their own Country, and the others are lazy, and of a tender Constitution: Which is the great Reason why the French are particularly solicitous to get a Settlement at Anagoo, and to engross all the best Negroes upon the Coast.

This Nation will gain great Advantages two Ways, by securing this Trade: First, by defeating their Rivals in Trade; and, Secondly, by securing a larger Quantity of British Manufactures than ever; and supporting the American Colonies, the main Bulwark of the Power of this Kingdom.

This important Trade cannot be carried on without a new Trading Stock; which the Company will soon be done, upon a Resolution of the House of Commons, to enable them to support their Forts and Settlements in Africa: But without a sufficient annual Allowance, it is expected that any one Man will subscribe a Shilling towards the Undertaking; and then this Trade must

To a Member of Parliament, on WOOL.

SIR,

AS the making of Laws relating to Wool hath always been tedious, troublesome, and expensive, and have, hitherto, mis'd of the Design intended, I thought it proper to give you some Ocular Demonstrations why it is so; and afterwards refer them to your serious and candid Judgment.

The Execution of a Law, chiefly consists in the forming of the Law right. The Causes, when well adapted, become natural and easy; cannot miss of putting themselves into Execution, and have the desired Effect: By which Means, Wool-smuggling would cease, dwindle, and come to nothing.

But the Reason of its Misfortune consists on the following Circumstances; i. e. the Legislature being imposed on by Men of specious Pretensions: Quacks, who know nothing at all of Wool-smuggling, and yet will undertake to direct the House of Commons by Pyrracy. Mean time, I might as well engage to cure a sick Man of his Illness (tho' no Doctor) without knowing his Disorder, as he can to direct the other: Or as well I may have the Ambition to commence Lawyer, and plead the Cause without knowing the Case, as him to attempt to shape out a Scheme to prevent the Running of Wool, when at the same time, he knows nothing of the Matter. Surely, at this Rate, I might commence a Journey to Japan, without knowing a Step of the Road; or set up a Greek or Arabic School, that never knew Characters, as to have the Vanity to guide the Government in Things I am ignorant of.

From which Consequences I thus argue, That the House of Commons are Strangers to the Nature of Wool-smuggling, and so are these blind Pilots too; for which Reason Wool-smuggling don't cease. Therefore, Sir, this is the Reason why our Wool Acts never had the desired Effect; nor never will, I dare say, until the Pens of the Conceited be less regarded, and them of Experience and Judgment take Place in their Room.

TO the AUTHOR, &c.

SIR,

HE must be an entire Stranger to Trade who will offer, that all our British Colonies and Plantations in America do not absolutely depend on the Labour of Negroes imported from Africa. If therefore the Root rots and decays, must not the Branches do so too? Must not the whole Interchange of Trade between Great Britain and America be lost, if our African Trade is? Must we not lay up all our Shipping employ'd therein, turn our Seamen over to the French, and pack all our British Manufactures after them, who are now employ'd in supplying our British Plantations? These will be as acceptable to the French, as their Silk Manufacturers were to us. Will not our Loss be the Enemy's Gain; their Treasure and Naval Power augment as ours dwindle?

But will the Evil end here? No, No; What will become of our East-India Company, when Africa and America will take off none of the Commodities? Why truly they must shut up their Doors, and abandon their Forts and Settlements in India, as well as the African Company theirs in Africa? So all the India Stockholders may prepare for their great Change; for it is inevitable.

And pray what great Advantage will the South Sea Company gain by the Destruction of our African? They may as well give up their Charter as a Trading Corporation, and content themselves only with being an under Branch of the Exchequer, to receive and pay their Creditors Interest. For what Hope can they have ever to visit the Spanish Indies again? If they have no Negroes to sell the Spaniards to work their Silver Mines, they will see no more of their Pieces of Eight: So adieu to annual Ships and Assientos! Adieu to the Spanish Indies, and all their Treasures, we have Riches enough!

France have got Two-thirds of the Trade of the Spanish Gallies and Flotilla already; and give 'em the whole African Trade, and they'll soon have the other Part. For does not the introducing Negroes into the Spanish Colonies, always increase the Introduction of Manufactures? If this is not playing into the Hands of France, I know not what is.

When our Colonies are thus deprived of Negroes, we can have no Sugar, Tobacco, Rum, Melasses, Rice, or any other Plantation Produce of our own. What then will become of the National Revenue arising from the Importation of, and Duties upon these Commodities? And as they are appropriated to the Bank and South Sea

Creditors, for the Payment of their Interest, ought not these great Bodies to be alarm'd at the approaching Evil? N. y. Will not his Majesty's Civil List be affected by this Catastrophe?

And why are we to run the Hazard of these Publick Calamities? Is an annual Expence of Thirty, or even of Forty Thousand Pounds, for supporting the Company's Forts and Settlements in Africa, to be mentioned in Competition with these, and the like Losses this Nation might sustain, by neglecting to make an ample and sufficient Provision for their Preservation: Is there a Man that pretends to the least Knowledge in Trade, that can harbour such a Thought!

Yours, &c.

## IRELAND.

Dublin, March 12. Last Saturday Night Mr. Wenter, of Drogheda, was married to Miss Juliana Drury of Anne-street, a Lady of fine Accomplishments, Merit, and Beauty, with a handsome Fortune. She is esteemed one of the finest Painters in the Kingdom.

Last Saturday Thomas Parnell, Esq; Son of the late Hon. Mr. Justice Parnell, was married to Miss Ward, Daughter of the Hon. Mr. Justice Ward, of the King's Bench.

## SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh, March 13. The Ships of Messieurs Brown, Edson, and Murray of Borrowstounness, are arrived in the Frith, also two Ships for Montrose. They came in Company from Holland without Convoy, and landed in the Frith about 150 Officers, Sergeants, and other Recruiting Militants, for levying 24 Additional Companies to the Three Scots Regiments in the Service of their High Mightinesses. These Officers left their Regiments the Close of last Month; viz. Coalier's, at Charleroy; Mackay's, at Tournay; and Vill gas's at Sluys in Flanders, all waiting Orders to take the Field.

We have certain Accounts, that the Ship Hopeful of Leith, John Heriot, Master, was taken by a French Privateer hard by Holy Island the 18th inst, in her Voyage from Norway with Timber; and has been since ransomed.

Last Friday 30 Recruits for the Scots Regiments in the Dutch Service, (imprison'd in the Canton-gate Tub-booth, having mutinied, tied the Keeper Neck and Heels, and attempted to break out; but being opposed by the Guard on Duty, they were, after a vigorous Resistance, subdued, and Three of the Ringleaders sent up to the Black Hold of the Castle.

Captain James Cook of Leith having gone out of his House last Friday Night, at Nine o'Clock, to look after his Ship the Providence, (as the Vessel in the Harbour of Leith were in Danger, from the Waters coming down by the late Thaw) unfortunately tumbled over the Pier, and perished.

## COUNTRY NEWS.

Bristol, March 16. Last Wednesday the Assizes ended at Gloucester, when Mary Hughes, and James Reynolds, both for Horse-stealing, receiv'd Sentence of Death.

At the said Assizes a Bill of Indictment was found against one Horst, for Wilful Murder; and another against Benjamin Taylor, for the Murder of William Rawlins, Willis, Bolton, and Lewis, for the Murder of Bennett, are order'd to remain till next Assizes; the principal Evidence not being yet taken.

## HOME PORTS.

Falmouth, March 14. Wind W. Sailed the Swift, Maynard, for London. Yesterday a Brigantine turning into this Harbour, was taken within two Miles of the Shore by a small French Privateer.

Pool, March 16. Wind W. S. W. Sailed the Desire, Wells, and the Milford, Hicks, for London.

Comee, March 16. Wind W. On the 14th arrived the Eleanor, Riardon, from Cork for this Place. On the 15th came in the Montague, Ayres, from Shoreham for Dublin.

Dover, March 17. Since my last came in the Jane, Shanks, for Pool; the Dolphin, Bravour, for Falmouth; the Oxford, Rendall, for Embsworth; the Owners Goodwill, Draper, for Lymington; the Hopewell, Scarwell, for Appledram; the Anne and William, Meare, and the Hampton Sally, White, for Portsmouth; and several other Coasters; the Jane, Broad, and the Gufiana, Willard, from Offend. The Sutherland Privateer was at this Road last Night, who has had a Skirmish with the Boulogne Dugger Privateer, who had in Company with her a Brigantine belonging to Cork, bound from the Madeira, who is carried into Boulogne, and is valued at 4000 l.



Deal, March 17. Wind S. W. This Morning arrived the Fleet of Coasters from the Westward, under Convoy of a Dutch Man of War, and his Majesty's Sloop the Saltash, from a Cruise; and remain with the Outward-bound as per list. Came down the Cuto, Legard, for Oporto.

Gravesend, March 17. Passed by the Endeavour, Macarty, from South Carolina; the Ruby, Saunders, for Leghorn; the Lady Margaret, —, for Lisbon; and the Justitia, Johnston, from Virginia.

Arrived at several Ports.

At Leghorn, the Zint Packet, Kirby.

At Virginia, the Mortimer, Landdown.

At Barbados, the Hope, Pool.

At Boston, the Neptune, Laws, all from Bristol.

At Belfast, the London, Porter, from New York.

At Weymouth, the Dolphin, Bridgwater, from Nevis.

## L O N D O N.

They write from Dresden, of the 16th Instant, N. S. that the Day before Medicus Velliers and Calcorn had conferr'd with the Prime Minister, Count de Brühl, and had exchanged with him the Ratifications of the Quadruple Alliance lately concluded at Warsaw; immediately after which, Mr. Velliers dispatched a Courier to London.

The same Letters say, that they had received Advice from Stettin, that the Prince of Anhalt Dessau having declined the Command of the Army, his Prussian Majesty had taken it upon himself for the present.

They write from Danzig, that the King of Poland has lately caused a Declaration to be made in his Name, to the Nobility of that Kingdom, in Reference to the Report of his being a Candidate for the Imperial Dignity.

They write from Hanover, that among the Papers of M. Belleisle, there has been found a Project for detaching the Duchies of Bremen and Verden from the Electorate; and that it was expected the Nature of it would very soon be made publick.

Count Sinheim, the Bavarian Minister at the Hague, took his Leave, by presenting a very pathetic Memorial: Their High Mightinesses made him a Present of a Gold Medal, of 1300 Guilders Value, and gave his Secretary another, worth 300.

Yesterday Morning early died, at his House in Arlington Street, after a tedious illness, borne with great Chearfulness and Constancy, the Right Hon. Robert Earl of Orford. Who, to all the Qualities requisite to adorn the highest Station, added all the Virtues which could render a Man valuable in private Life. In Power, without Pride; in his Retreat, without Resentment. He lived revered and admired; he died lamented and beloved. What would Ambition more! And what, while we regard Truth, can be said less!

His Lordship's first Wife was Katherine Shorter, Daughter of John Shorter, Esq; of Bybrook, in the County of Kent; by whom he had Issue three Sons, viz. the present Lord Walpole, Edward, and Horatio; and two Daughters, Katherine and Mary; the former died young, the latter was married to the present Right Hon. Lord Cho'mondcley, and since deceased.

The African, Chareelin, and the Katharine, Skuasle, both from Martinico, for Nantz, and Bourdeaux, are taken by the Shoreham and Leostaff Privateers, and sent into Bantry in Ireland.

The Sufanna, Wood, from Falmouth from Civita Vecchia, was taken the 7th of February by a French Man of War of 24 Guns, and sent into Port Louis: She was taken 120 Leagues S. W. from the Lizard.

The Augusta Man of War, Capt. Hamilton, is arrived at Kingsale from a Cruise, and has brought in a French Privateer of 20 Guns, and 300 Men. In his Cruise he sunk another Privateer of the same Force.

Yesterday died, at his House in New Palace Yard, Mr. Bowden, Father of Mr. Bowden, an eminent Apothecary in that Place.

Yesterday arrived a Mail from Holland, but so late, it was not delivered.

High Water this Day	Morning	Evening
at London-Bridge.	00 17	00 41

Bank Stock, Nothing done. India, 182 1-half. South Sea, 107 1-half. Old Annuity, 110 1-4th to 1-8th. New ditto, 108 3-4ths to 5-8ths. Three per Cent. 88 3-4ths. Ditto 1743. 88 5-8ths to 1-half. Ditto 1744. 88 5-8ths to 1-half. Seven per Cent. Loan, Nothing done. Five per Cent. ditto, Nothing done. Royal Assurance 84 1-half. London Assurance, 11 1-4th. India Bonds, 1 l. 7 s. Bank Circulation, 3 l. 15 s. Salt Tallies, Nothing done. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders, Nothing done. Three per Cent. ditto, Nothing done. Million Bank, 115. Equivalent, 110.

**UNION FIRE OFFICE.**  
THE Directors of the Union Society for Insuring Goods and Merchandize from Loss by Fire, give Notice, That the Half-yearly general Meeting of the Members of the said Society will be held at their Office in Gutter-lane, Cheap-side, on Wednesday the 20th Day of March, Instant, at Three in the Afternoon; where all who are Insured in the said Office, are desired to be present.

**For Sale by the Candle,**  
**AT the Marine Coffee-House in Birchin**  
Lane, Cornhill, on Thursday the 21st Instant, at Five o'Clock in the Afternoon,

266 Serons of Jesuits Bark, in Time:  
18 Serons } of ditto, out of Time.  
9 Casks }  
200 Bags of Salt-Petre.  
Fine old Havanna Snuff,  
Almonds.  
Bag Pearl.  
And other Goods.

The Bark and Havanna Snuff are to be seen at John De Veer's Warehouses in Seething-Lane, and all the rest of the Goods at

EDWARD TAYLOR's, Broker in Abchurch-Lane.

**This Day is Published,**  
[Price One Shilling]  
**WIT. A POEM.** Most humbly  
inscribed to the Right Hon. the Earl of Oxford.  
By **TIMOTHY SOUNDBOTTOM.**

But such the Wit of this licentious Age,  
It's Spirit's Scandal, and its Glory Rage.  
Printed for J. Robinson, at the Golden Lion in Ludgate-street.

**This Day is Published,**  
(Price Sixpence)  
**THE WHIM: Being an Origin-all,**  
Whimsical, Conundrumatical, Robustical, Enigmatical, Epigrammatical, Poetical Miscellany.  
Printed for M. Cooper, at the Globe in Pater-noster-row.

**This Day is Published, Price 1 s.**  
**THE Oration of MARCUS TULLIUS**  
CICERO for MARCUS MARCELLUS, addressed to CAIUS JULIUS CESAR, Dictator, and the Roman Senate; being a Specimen of a Translation of Tully's Select Orations.

To which is prefix'd,  
CICERO's Preface to his first Book of Invention, translated into English: Being a Dissertation on the Rise, Progress, and Decay of Eloquence.

Printed for R. Dodsley, at Tully's Head in Pall-Mall; and Sold by M. Cooper, at the Globe in Pater-noster Row.

**This Day is Published,**  
(Price One Shilling)  
**FIVE Pastoral ECLOGUES:**  
The Scenes of which are supposed to lie among the Shepherds, oppress'd by the War in Germany.  
Impius hac tam culta novatia Miles habebit?  
Barbaras has segetes? En quo discordia civis  
Perdixit miseris! en quous conserimus agros!

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**This Day is Published,**  
(Price One Shilling)  
**A Letter to COLLEY CIBBER, Esq;**  
on his Transformation of King John  
O thou Head of Wrongheads! Provok'd Husband.  
Sold at the Pamphlet Shops in London and Westminster.

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By the Reverend Mr. DALTON, A. M.  
Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford.  
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Wherein the Plain Answerer is favoured with a few proper Comments, and some others with compendious Anecdotes, taken from the Breast of an Egyptian Mummy. The Arguments of the former Plain Reasoner are illustrated and enforced; the Spirit and Genius of affected Patriotism, detected and exploded; and the Conduct of our Naval Affairs set in a proper Light.  
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**AN Address of Thanks to the BROAD-**  
BOTTOMS for the Good Things they have done, and the Evil Things they have not done, since their Elevation: Wherein is stated a fair Account of their Promises and Performances; preceded by an Introductory Discourse on Ingratitude, a Sketch of the History of the Broad-Bottoms, and a resembling Portrait of their Chiefs.  
To which is prefix'd,  
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Περὶ τῆς ἀγωγῆς τοῦ λόγου, καὶ τῆς παιδείας.  
ἢ τῆς ΝΕΩΝ ἀπὸς τὰ βιβλία διδασκαλίας.

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**To Persons of either Sex**  
**Afflicted with any Species of the**  
**other NERVOUS DECAYS**

**NEVER were NERVOUS**  
PALSIES, and PARALYTICK Disorders, of late they have been, nor have the usual Remedies found adequate to those pernicious Disorders, occasioned a Physician, who employ'd his Thoughts concerning them, to adapt a Medicine, a Sovereign Remedy, and effectual for the Palsy, and all other Complaints now reigning, which after he had experienced vast Numbers of Persons of both Sexes, and of surprising Success, even so as infallibly to cure the Palsy, and all Paralytick Effects and Nervous Disorders, he permitted it to be made publick for a general Use to those labouring under these miserable Affections, which it accomplishes in so short a Time, and with so much Pleasure (a few Drops of it being a Day, and able to the Palate, and comforting to the Stomach) as is almost incredible to relate.

But the taking one Bottle of it only, demonstrates prodigious Efficacy to every one, and the Patient is all Numbness, Deafness, and Shaking, or Trembling of the Nerves, as well as all convulsive, cramp-like, or Contractions of them, vanish and return no more, though these Diseases have been of many Years standing, whether occasioned by long Illness, Fast Living, or any other Cause, for it performs all the good which is wished for in Nervous Cases, creates an Appetite, rectifies the Digestion, occasions laudable Excretion of the Blood and Juices, causes a free and regular Circulation thro' the Capillary Vessels, revives and restores Spirits, warms, comforts, strengthens, and repairs the Brain and whole Nervous System, hence the Sinews, Ligaments, and all the enfeebled Parts are invigorated, the Limbs restored to their pristine Steadiness and Vigour, the Palsy and all Paralytick Disorders and Nervous Affections suddenly cured by it, to the Admiration of the Patients themselves, and all about them.

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